# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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## EUROPE.

Arrival of the New York with Three Days Later News.

French Report of the American Peace Programme.

> Cossion of Mexican Territory to France.

es and Difficulties of the Rebels

Operations of the Privateer Shenandoah.

Pope Pius the Ninth on Maximilian's Sequestration Decree.

THE GERMAN QUESTION,

hip New York, Captain Wenke, from South

morning, February 16.

ndants entertain no hope of his recovery.

divided into twenty-seven departments, each of of Governor is to be suppressed, and the functions of this office are handed over to the chief of the civil adminisnd the commander of the troops.

#### THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Hopes of the Rebels in Paris.

Feb. 14) correspondence of the London Telegraph.]

ay possibly interest some of your numerous readers

we that the Southern Americans here are in very
sart indeed. "No surrender," is their motto now

than ever; and to judge from what I hear from

I should almost be inclined to think that the struggle will be one of those which will ter

PALAIS ROYAL.

[From the London Star, Feb. 15.]

Our Paris correspondent notices the fact, which is much commented on in the French capital, that at Prince Napoleon's ball no member of the Southern Confederate party was present, and that none had received an invitation, while invitations were liberally given to Americans of Northern politics. It is, of course, quite notorious that the Prince is a warm sympathizer with the cause of the North.

The Danish Iron-clad Ram.

[Bransated from the Dags-Telegrafen, of Copenhagen, Feb. 2, 1865.]

The iron-clad Starkodder, which, after having been condemned by the Danish government, left here some time ago, has had a very boisterous voyage, during which she had to seek shelter in a Norwegian harbor. After a passage of sighteen days she was hailed by another vessel, at about thirty miles on the other side of the English Chansel, which vessel proved to be a Brazillan. The iron-clad was boarded by the commander of the Brazillan ship, who prenounced her to be Brazillan property, as she had been sought by that government. The Danish flag was then lowered and the Brazillan hoisted. The iron-clad was then brought alongside the Brazillan ship, and received from her coal and ammunition, besides a crew of one hundred and sixty officers and men. Both vessels salled toward the French coast, and the Danish crew of the iron-clad were landed at a small fishing town. The iron-clad then went on its course towards America. Of the Danish crew there yesterday arrived here the engineers and fremen. The remainder is expected by way of England in a few days.

Danish crew there yesterday arrived here the engineers and firemen. The remainder is expected by way of England in a few days.

The Mexicam Cession to France.

FORBIGN DIVERSION IN FAVOR OF DAVIS—NO RECOGNITION BY ENGLAND.

[From the London Times, Feb. 13.]

The American war has been singularly fruitful of unexpected events, but of all its turns of fortune none has been more theatrically sudden than one that is now reported to have happened in favor of the South. In the field the federals have been unexpectedly victorious. They have achieved greater successes during the last three months than at any former period of the war. Sherman's suddecious enderprise proved a complete triumph; the defeat at Wilmington was almost instantly converted into a victory, and the Confederate forces, though confronted only by a remnant of the Northern army, have been compelled to relinquish their hold upon Tennessee. At Richmond alone, under General Lee, is the balance of military power maintained, and yet at this moment the rejoicings of the North are suddenly hushed, and were assured from New York that President Davis has the game in his hands, and cas secure the independence of the South either with the assent of the North or in despite of Mexico has conveyed in trust to the Emperor of the French the northern portions of the Mexican territory, to be held and administered by a French viceroy, in fluidation of the claims of France upon the Mexican government. This cession, it is assumed in the North, could not possibly occur without the recognition of the Southern confederacy by France, and that recognition, it is further assumed, would at once be followed by this country and the other great Powers of Europe. The presumptions current on this subject are strengthened by the anticipations entertained of an amancipation policy on the part of the Confederate government. It is expected that General Lee will decree the liberation of the negroes of the Southern States. The saw confederacy would no longer represent a slaveholding power,

aw opposition are to terms, even en the basis, if ne-surary, of political separation.

The surprise felt in this country at so marvellous a hange of prospect will be increased in no small degree by general incredulity. The organs of the French govern-ment have, as our readers are awars, denied the truth of the sports in circulation respecting the convention with Moz-co. The Americans, it is true, are firmly impressed with a belief in the story, but they also believe in a story which we are better able to estimate, and if they are mis-aken in one case they may be so in another. They have for some time persuaded themselves, and are now

tutions. The emancipation of slaves in the South would undoubtedly demoliah the arguments hitherto employed by some advocates of the North. It would render it impossible for any erator to declaim against a slaveholding empire, or to describe the Southern armies as fighting for what all Englishmen regard as a veritable abomination. It would make it absolutely clear that the federals were fighting, not for the freedom of the negro or the soil, but for imperial deminion, and nothing elsa this it would certainly do, but no more. It would leave the question of recognition exactly where it stood, to be decided, as before, by the rules of public law applied without bias or favor.

The policy of the federals on this question has been a strange compound of apprehension and dediance. They

of the whaling bark Edward, was captured on the 4th of December, and after \$150, the provisions and the whale-boats of his ship had been transferred to the Shenandoah, the ship herself was burned.

The crew of the Lizzie M. Stacey and the Edward were landed at the island of Tristan d'Acunha, and were kindly received and lodged until the federal war steamer frequois took them away. Captain Archer reports the Shenandoah 'a fine, long ship, of about 1,000 tons, ship-rigged, with three patent reening topsails.' He says she appeared to be a very fast vessel, and carried eight guns—four on either side. She had no pivot guns. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain Waddell; First Lieutenant, C. W. Whittle; Second Lieutenant, J. Grimball; Third Lieutenant, S. S. Lee; Fourth Lieutenant, F. S. Chew; Fifth Lieutenant, D. M. Scales; Master's Mates, Colton, Hunt and Miner; Surgeon, C. Lining; Assistant Surgeon, J. F. M'Nulfy; Passed Midshipmen, O. A. Brown and J. F. Mason; Gunner, John Guy; Boatswain, J. Harwood; Sallmaker, H. Halcott; Carpenter, J. O'Shey; in all, reventy-four persons. While on board the steamer, four of the Lizzie M. Stacey's crew joined her.

THE OLINDE AT PERROL.

The rebel steamer Stonewall, late the Olinde
Copenhagen, put into Ferrol 4th of February.

still there on the 10th.

The Mexican Empire.

THE CHURCH PROPERTY QUESTION—POPE PIUS THE

NINTH ON THE SEQUESTRATION DECREE.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique of Paris, Feb. 12.]

We learn from Rome that, notwithsRanding the painful supprise with which the Holy Father heard of the publication of the Emperor Maximilian's letter to his Minister of Justice, under date of the 25th of December, his Holi-

of Justice, under date of the 25th of December, his Holiness manifests a most earnest desire to stife the conflict in its germ.

The most positive assurances are said to have been given to his Mexican majesty that the Pope intends neither to weaken or withdraw any of the promises given to the Emperor Maximilian respecting the disposition of the Court of Rome to make every concession, compatible with the interests of the church, in the definitive settlement of the ecclesiastical affairs of the new empire. It was in that sense that Mgr. Meglia was about to be instructed to formish the most formal explanations to the Mexican government.

But at the same time the Court of Rome would represent to the Mexican government the impos-titlity of deviating from the general and constant rules in accordance with wheh all concordate are concluded between the Holy See and foreign governments.

These conventions do not belong to the category of ordinary diplomatic acts; for, in concordats, the Pope stipulates, not as a temporal prince, but as the supreme chief of the church and the representative of Catholicism. The Holy Father is, therefore, obliged, in the negotiations which precede and accompany the gonclesson of concordats, to gather round him the enlightenment of the members of the sacred college, and to refer the nost essential points thereof to examination by special congregations, in order that not a single clause may infringe the dogmas of the church.

points thereof to examination by special congregations, in order that not a single clause may infringe the dogmas of the church.

It is for this reason that concordats are negotiated, either directly with Rome, or indirectly through a cardinal who acts in this case as the legate of the Pope. Thus the celebrated concordat, signed in 1801 with France, necessitated the mission to Paris of the Cardinal Secretary Consalvi, although the preliminary negotiations had been opened by Mgr. Spina, assisted by the profound theologian, the Rev. Pather Caselli.

In the same manner, when Rome was about to conclude a concordat with Austria, Cardinal Viale Prela, although preconised since the 7th of March, 1853, remained at Vienna in his quality of apostolical nuncio until after the concordat had been definitely signed. Consequently, according to invariable custom, a nuncio raised to the dignity of cardinal ceases, spec facts, to represent the Holy See in any other quality than that of legate. Even the legates of the Pope have no power to sign a concordat until it has been referred to Rome, and authorization has been received to accept the arrangements agreed upon. It follows that Mgr. Megia, on his departure for Mexico, bad only power to open negotiations on the basis of the promises made to the Emperor Maximilian, but he was not even authorized to draw up the draft of a concordat the dispute which has arrisen between the Holy See and the Emperor Maximilian originated solely from a question of form, and not a question of principles, which, in his opinion, will greatly facilitate the re-establishment of a good understanding between the two governments. However that may be, it is certain the recall of Mgr. Megia is not so imminent as has been stated by some journals, considering that the court of Rome, before coming to any such decision, intends to rely on the well known devotion of the Emperor Maximilian for a proper reception by his Majesty of the explanations about to be fornished by the court of Rome.

Italy.

A telegram from Turin of February 18 says:—A royal decree has been issued authorizing the circulation of the Encyclical, its accompanying syllabus and Cardinal Antonelli's circular, reserving the rights of the State and the Crown, and without admitting the propositions contained in those documents which may be contrary to the institutions and legislation of the country.

The Desiliche Prierriburger Gasette denies the report that France and Russia give moral support to the German minor States in their resistance to Frussia, and says:—
The interests of Russia in Germany are entirely opposite to those of France. Germany is to France a menace; to Russia she is a bulwark. For Russia the unity of Germany is an advantage, and the disunion of Germany a

| W.  | 16 lower, at 54 to 56.                         |         |
|-----|--|---------|
| re  | AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWA      | TB.     |
|     | Ratiways, &c. Closing Maryland 5 per cent      | Prices. |
| 10  | Maryland 5 per cent                            | a 65    |
| at  | United States, 5-20 years, 1882, 6 per cent 50 | a 51    |
| ls  | Virginia State 5 per cent                      | a 46    |
| 0-  | Do. 6 per cent                                 | a 80    |
| 88  | Atlantic and Great Western, New York sec-      |         |
| 8-  | tion, 1st mortgage, 1880, 7 per cent 65        | a 67    |
| ur  | Do. 2d mortgage, 1881, 7 per cent 61           | a 63    |
| be  | Do. Pennsylvania, 1st mortgage, 1877 67        | a 69    |
| g,  | Do. do., 2d mortgage, 1882                     | a 63    |
| 11  | Erie shares, \$100 (all paid)                  | a 83    |
|     | Do. 7 per cent preferred do 40                 | a 42    |
|     | Illinois Central 6 per cent, 1875              | a 77    |
| M-  | Do. \$100 shares (all paid)                    | a 52    |
|     | Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad bonds 68      | a 68    |
| 7   | Panama RR., 1st mortgage, 7 per cent, 1865 99  | a100    |
| 8.8 | Do. 2d do., 7 per cent, 1872                   | a103    |
| n   | Pennsylvania RR. bds., 2d m., 6 p. c., con 79  | a 81    |
| w   | Do., \$50 shares                               | a 30    |
| r,  | LONDON, Feb. 16,                               |         |
| 0-  | United States five-twenties are quoted to-day  | 4 at 64 |
|     |  |         |

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef dull and nominal. Pork quiet; market bare.

Bacon firm. Butter buoyant. Lard quiet. Tallow inictive. Ashes quiet and steady, Sugar quiet and steady,

Soffee inactive. Rice firmer. Rosin firmer. Spirits

urpentine, no sales. Petroleum quiet and steady.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15, 1865.

The Canada's peace news causes a great sensation here.
The cotton market is entirely unsettled. There is little or nothing doing this morning, and quotations are nomi-

The Canadian Press on Our Recent Successes.

SELF-INTEREST THE SYMPATHY OF EUROPE.

[From the Quebec Mercury.]

The progress of the federals along the seacoast of the Confederate States is likely to prove unchecked. Their decided maritime superiority must, in the ordinary course of events, render their successes permanent; while those of the Confederates, however brilliant, are utterly neutralized by the inferiority of their power to that of their adversaries at sea. Not only does the naval power of the North reases the Futits of its victories to be permanent, but their accumulation increases the Northern power of defence. As the Southern ports to for defended are diminished in number, so their defenders are weakened in resources, while the North, leaving its conquests under the protection of the guns of its shipping, can concentrate its forces for combined action by land and sea against the remaining scaports of the South. Once drives into the interior, cut off from supplies and attacked by an abolitionist government determined to desiroy all her resources as a military necessity, the total extinction of Southern independence will only be a question of time. Not only does the subjugation cut off the South from the material of war heretofore supplied by blockade rimners, but it will take from the South he moral support of European sympathy. The course of Sherman in opening Savannah to commerce is too judicious and too consonant with Northern interests and preclivities not to be invariably followed. With European commerce will go European sympathies. Those sympathies have been with the South—from chi-vairy? Yes, truly, as the shadow indicates the substance. The shadow has been here worship; but the substance always abolitionists, only they took a queer way of showing it; "the spirit of old John Rrown," of Ossawattamie, will be found as respectable a ghost as that of "Stonewall Jackson" "or any other man;" and the Times, which has so ignorantly revised the negro, will grow elequent over the excesses of Southern d

Sailing of the Europa.

Hallfax, will close at eight o'clock to-morrow (Wednes

### GRANT.

GRANT VIGILANT AND READY.

Interesting Particulars of the Demoralization of the Rebel Army,

&c.,

CITY POINT.

ION OF THE EXECUT.

of the Petersburg front. On Friday the total received grembered one hundred and ninety. Yesterday ninety-seven came into General Meade's lines, and thirty into General Ord's. Among the former were many South Carolinians. Instances of the good effect of General Grant's order promising employment and pay for horses and mules brought, to such as really desert from the robel service, are frequent and striking. A few days ago a detachment of six men, with a six-mule team and driver, was sent just outside the robel picket line for a load of wood. The men talked over the subject of desertion, and concluded to come in in a body. They managed te get the mules frightened and apparently running away towards our lines, despite their fansile efforts to stop them, until they were pretty well out of reach of the bullets from their own lines, when they found little difficulty in restraining their flery speed, and oame in in good order. It was laughed over in camp as a shrewd joke by all.

During a recent rip of the rebel flag of truce boat, used to carry our prisoners from Richmond to Aiken's Landing, the sergeant of the guard told one of our prisoners confidentially that his own company had concluded to desert, and that before ten days two-thirds of them would be with us, and the balance at home.

Day before yesterday a deserter came into General Ord's headquarters, who had been sent to Richmond by us as an exchanged prisoner but three days before.

Yesterday a squad came in who stated that they discussed deserting, out in front on some duty, in the presence of a litutenant commanding, and watched his countonance narrowly to observe the effect of their words. He grinned occasionally, and when they made a feint of starting, significantly shut his eyes. Thereupon they all walked away deliberately, and are expecting the Meutenant daily. Thus it goes. Such demoralisation was never known in an army before.

The reports of the evacuation of Petersburg probably grow out of an exercise of common prudence on their part—removing heavy

THE SECOND CORPS.

Mr. William J. Starks' Despatch.

THE EXTENSION OF THE ARMY LINE RAILROAD. The extension of the City Point and Army Line Railegularly upon the lat of March.

Marshal in New York city, having reported to Genera

THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, Feb. 22, 1865.

It has been a quiet Sunday. But there is sisive. Deserters-and their number is continually in

creasing—keep up the story of the speedy evacuation of both Petersburg and Richmond. We shall give more credit to these statements when the promised evacuation becomes a realized and visible fact.

A handsome sword, sash and belt were to-day presented to Lieutenaut James H. Cain, Company I, One Hundred and Fourth New York, attached to the corps provost guard. He leaves the service his time having expired.

BURNING OF THE PERSENUAL THEATER.

Deserters state that the theatre has been burned in Petersburg, and that it was flied with government stores. This is instanced as proof of the intended evacuation of the place.

This is instanced as proof of the intended evacuation of the place.

Mrs. Major General Warren, who has been on a visit to her husband for a few days, has left for home. It was intended to review the corps during her visit, but the state of the weather prevented.

THE SIXTH CORPS

Mr. Charles H. Hannam's Despatch.

last night. They did not report anything of importa-in addition to what I have already sent you. PROMOTION.
Colonel George P. Foster, commanding the Fourth

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatches. VARINA LANDING, JAMES RIVER, Feb. 26, 1865.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SINGLETON. General Singleton, who is credited with the entertain nent of hopes of bringing peace out of all our troubles, arrived at this point yesterday (Saturday), accompanied by Judge Hughes, late of the United States Court of Claims. The Otheral took up his quarters on board the comme dious flag of truce steamer New York, Colonel John z. Mulford commanding. On Saturday evening Judge ing General Singleton to prosecute his risit to the rebel capital alone. During the day he was visited by Major General Ord, commanding the department, and Army Surgeon Smith, of the United States Volunteers; Major Bell, United States Volunteers; James Johnson, Ksq.

Surgon Smith, of the United States Volunteers; Major Bell, United States Volunteers; James Johnson, Kaq., Captain Oliver, Peter Blow, Eq., of Troy, N. Y., and many others. Mrs. Mulford had as guests one board the New York Mrs. Helm, half sister of the President of the United States, and widow of the late rebel General Heim; Mrs. Pratt, and one or two other ladies, who are on their way through the lines, by permission of Mr. Lincoln.

The personal manners and movements of General Singleton have attracted considerable attention at all of the headquarters of the armics where he has been. He is a gening gentioman, affloent of ideas, and charming conversation. His whole appearance is that of a rugged, honest hearted and candid man; and I should judge him to be well calculated to effectively do the part of an international med afor. Neither by word nor dead does he permit the nature or extent of his mission to transpire. It is quite possible that he visits the rebel capital in a private way, without any significant propositions to make to the insurgents. At all events, he has influence with them, and goes to them with an autograph permission from the President. He will leave here to morrow for Richmend in the steamer New York, and proceed to the rebel capital in an ambulance from Boulsware's Landing, on the James.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE JAMES, Feb. 27-A. M.

Everything continues quiet along these lines, and the universal suspicions of two days since that a movement of this force was imminent are now fulled. Certain im-

the army mind, ever alive to the slightest indication of a movement either defensive of official changes.

Just now there is some excitement and interest among the leading staff officers of the Department of Virginia arising from the gradual reorganization of the several department and corps staffs by Major General Ord. I herewith note some of the more important changes:—Lieutenant Colonel Ed. W. Smith has been relieved from duty on the department staff as Adjutant General, and assigned to duty in the same relation at the headquarters of the Twenty-fifth corps, Major General Godfrey Weitzel commanding. Colonel Smith is succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Read, a long tried officer.

THE NEW INSPECTOR GENERAL.

By special direction of the President of the United States Lieutenant Colonel Richard H. Jackson, of the regular army, has been assigned to duty as Inspector General of the Department of Virginia and the Army of the James. This action of the President relieves Lieutenant Colonel George A. Kensel, likewise of the regular service, who takes rank and position as inspector General on the Twenty fourth corps staff.

Captain John I. Bowen, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, returns to-day to Fort Fisher with the remnant of the command of the old Teath corps, who assaulted and carried that gigantic earthwork in January. Captain Bowen assended the James with Major General Butler in May lest, when that officer effected a foothold at Bermuda Hundred. Since that date Captain Bowen has acted an important part incident to placing this army in the field, personally sharing all its fortunes.

Captain Charles Wheaton, Jr., Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Army of the James, has gone home to Rhode Island on a thirty days leave of absence, the first in a period of upwards of three years.

Fifteen hundred rebel prisoners will leave Varina Landing this forenoon, in exchange for a like number of our mes. Colonel Mulford, the agent for exchange, is pushing this matter with the greatest energy, and, I

SHE BOARDS A BRITISH VESSEL—DESCRIPTION AND ARMAMENT OF THE PIRATE STEAMER.

was some five hours in overhauling the schooner, when

Detention of Passengers at Aspinwall. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28, 1856.

The steamship Golden City, from Panama, has arrived. Aspinwall, broke her shaft when about twenty miles from that port. The passengers and treasure intended to be rival out of the steamer from New York on the 13th inst.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WACHUSETT. This vessel, which has recently been undergoing re pairs at the Charlestown Navy Yard since her return from Brazil after capturning the Florida, will sail during

s hist of her omoers :—

Commander—Robert Townsend.

Licutenant and Executive Officer—John W. Phillips.

Acting Masters—Thos. G. Groves, W. B. Newman.

Ensign—John C. Pegram.

Acting Ensign—Chas. R. Haskins.

Surgom—Win. M. King.

NAVAL CAPTURES. The sidewheel steamer Acadia is also lying a wreck, riddled by shot and shell, from the United States steamer

Bold Theft of Gold from the Bank of tached to the banking house of J. B. Alexander & Co for the purpose of depositing them. He placed the gold on one end of the counter and left a boy in charge of it, while he took a position in the line of depositors making their way up to the receiving teller's dock. In a few moments afterwards Mr. Henderson heard the young man with whom he had left the gold cry "stop thief," and at the same time saw a man running from the bank with, a bag of gold in his possession. Mr. Henderson followed in pursuit, and at the corner of Cedgr and Nassau streets the fugitive was stopped by Mr. Samuel Rhodes, rosiding at No. 75 Carmine street, and the stolen gold resswered. Officer Finch, of the Broadway squad, soon appeared and took charge of the prisoner, who was recognized as Levi Smith, alias "Dutch Hindrick," who is quite unfavorably known to some of our police. The accused was taken before Justice Dowling, and committed to the hombs for trial without bail. Hindrick is twenty-five years of age and a native of Philadelphia. It is also stated that, during the excitement which prevailed in the bank immediately after the theft by Smith, one of his accomplices, who entered the bank with him, stole another five thousand dollar bag of gold which Henderson had left on the counter, and escaped with it. The thief was not arrested.

Coroner's Inquests.

afternoon. From what has transpired relative to the matter it appears that Daniel Lawrence, a seaman, has been boarding at the house of Alfred Dickson, No. 15 Hamilton street, for the last two or three weeks. Last Saturday morning Lawrence left his boarding house and did not return till half-past three o'clock the following morning, when his fellow lodgers discovered that his morning, when his fellow lodgers discovered that his clothing and face were besmeared with blood. Lawrence, in reply to questions which were asked, as to how he was injured, replied that he had entered a place in Hester street to get a drink, when some follows there wanted to enlist him. He refused to comply with their wishes, when they fell upon and stabbed and beat him most unmarcifully. Doctors were sent for to attend the injured may, but none responding to the call he was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he lingered till yesterday and expired. On a partial examination of the body after death it was found that decased had been stabbed in no less than seventeen different places about the head, face and body. Even his feet had been badly cut. The fattal wounds were in the chest and abdomen. Coroner C. vlin has been politied to hold an inquest over the remains of Lawrence, and has taken measures to unraved the my stery. The police are also exercising their vigilance with the hope of being the to bring the murderers to justice. Deceased was twenty-eight years of mge and a native of Norway. FATAL ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.

On the evening of the 18th ultime a man named Isane Cunkingham called at the house of Edward Don. no. 121 First avenue, and, during a conversation with Mrs. D., made use of indecent, profane and insulting language He also dealt Mrs. Donohue a blow in the side; and, after virtue, Cunningham was ordered to leave the room. He refused to do so, and Mrs. Donohue, who was ironing clothes, struck him a blow on the head with a smoothing clothes, struck him a blow on the head with a smoothing iron, after which he was ejected from the premises. He was subsequently taken ill at his residence, 345 East Tenth street, and died from the effects of the injuries received. Coroner Gamble held an inquest over the received. Coroner Gamble held an inquest over the received. Coroner Gamble held an inquest over the received coroner Shaw made a postmortem examination on the body. He found a fracture of the skull and compression of the brain, which injuries were sufficient to cause death. The jury found "that Isaac Cunningham came to his death by a fracture of the skull, with compression of the brain, produced by a blow with a smoothing iron in the hands of Bridget Denohue, on the evening of February 18, 1865." Considering the mitigating circumstances of the case, Mrs. Donohue was required to give bail in the Grand Jury may find against her. The accused is thirty-nine years of sge and a native of Ireland. Mrs. Donohue admits striking the deceased with the iron for repeatedly insulting her; but disclaims the idea of any intent on her part to kill or seriously injure him.

The New Jersey United States Senatorship.
TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28, 1865. A joint meeting will be held to morrow for election of SHERMAN.

Probable Junction of General Schofield's Forces with General Sherman,

Monday, the 27th instant. The point is not stated.

#### CELEBRATION OF OUR VICTORIES.

Preparations for the Demonstration Next Saturday-The First Division Ordered Out, &c., &c.

tenden, Samuel Sloan, George Opdyke, Hiram Bart Judge Hilton, Judge Bonney, Chas. H. Marshall, Gen Sandford, General Hall, Col. Frank E. Howe, P. M. Wetmore, Colonel Elliot, F. Sheppard, Comptro

and Moses Taylor. Mr. Taylor presided, and Messra. Sloan and Chi

officiated as secretaries.

Mr. Blongerr, chairman of the Exe Howe, Secretary of the committee, would report in fully as to what had been done. reported progress, and explained that Colonel Frank E.

gether with numerous other organizations from various places. Colonel Hove asserted that there would also be a balloon ascension.

Major General Samprons said that he had not been able to attend the former meetings owing to being absent from the city. He yesterday received an invitation and attended the committee, and was most desirous to see the celebration an entire success. He, however, felt that there would not be sufficient time between this and Saurtica as New York ought to furnish on such an occasion. Besides this there was another difficulty. It was felt by many of their fellow citizens that the celebration next Saturday was a celebration of the inauguration of the President, rather than of our victories. He himself did not believe that it was intended for any such purpose; but this feeling being abroad would determany persons from joining in the demonstration. He (General Sandford) was placed in a very poculiar position. For many years he had been trying to keep the ranks of the First division free from anything like political partiality, and this feeling that he referred to might have its influences. Another difficulty he had to contend with. Saturday was aday on which he had always found it very difficult to bring his men together except under a general order. In fact, without a general order he could not bring one half of them together; they would rather pay the fine and remain away on a Saturday, in order to collect their wages. He had always acted so as to avoid doing anything that would indicate his political predilection, and he certainly should not do anything to give to his command an idea that this was a pointical or party celebration. He had had a conversation with General Dix on the subject, and General Dix, while willing as he (General Sandford) was to make the celebration a success, agreed with him on this point. He, therefore, moved that the celebration be postponed to the 14th of March.

Judge Dax seconded the motion of General Sandford, taking pretty much the same view of the effect of

the motion, which was lost by a large majority against it.

The Executive Committee were in constant session at the Astor House yesterday and transacted quite a large amount of business.

After the session of the General Committee yesterday morning at the Custom House, Major General Sandford was in conference with the Committee of Arrangements in relation to the imposing military feature of the procession, arranging the line of march, &c., &c., the secret and benevolent societies meeting with the entire co-operation and support of the various commanding officers who were cognizant of the position of affairs.

The programme for the civic part of the parade, including trade, industrial and mechanic organizations, civic, secret and benefit and Masonic societies is not as yet perfected. But the parade promises to be one of thomost emblematic and spiendid affairs that has been seen in this city. It is especially desired by the Committee of Arrangements that the several organizations and societies should report as promptly and speedily as possible to the rooms of the Committee, Nos. 18 and 19 Astor House, to fully perfect arrangements.

The vicerans of 1812 will appear in uniform.

The thirty-nine German singing societies have been invited, and are expected to take part in the procession, vocalizing some of their choicest music during the course of the march of the procession of un people to make this one of the greatest national evations ever heard or whnessed in this country. Let each lover of his country contribute to the grand object and cheer on our brave boys to the final and glorious close of our triumpls.

Invitations have been extended to the Mayor of the city of Brooklyn to join in the celebration; also to him as Colonel of the old agd tried Feurgenth volunteers; likewise special invitations to General Durges, commanding the Second division of the New York State millia, to celebrate the event.

It is suggested that the various organizations, societies, associations and branches of industrial and mechanicart

THE PIRST DIVISION ORDERED TO PARAMETE THE FIRST DIVISION ORDERED TO ARABSE GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.

HEADQUARTEES, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y. NEW YORK, March 1, 1995.

This division will parade on Saturday next, the 4th instant, to unite with our fellow citiseus in the celebration of the glorious achievements of our army and navy in the capture of Fort McAllister, Savannah, Fort Sumter, Charleston, Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina.

The division line will be formed upon Fourteenth street, with the right on Broadway, at twolve o'clock at noon precisely.

atreet, with the right of and Captain Otto and troop will noon precisely.

The division staff and Captain Otto and troop will report at the quarters of the Major General at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

By order of Maj. Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

ALEX HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

This regiment will parade on the 4th instant, at 3 P. M.
This regiment will parade on the 4th instant, at 3 P. M.
In honor of the capture of Charleston and an eferious victories won by the I'nion armies under Generals Sherman and Terry and by the havy hader Admiral Porter, the regiment will be reviewed by Colonel Thomas H.
Elliott, of this city at Union square. The efficers will give a dighter in the evaluation.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVIC

NOTICE TO THE TRADE ORGANIZATIO...

BOOLETIES.

BOOMS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS ON THE NAMED AL CREMENTS OF UNION VICTORIES,

18 AND 19 ABTON HOUSE, March 1, 1995.

All trade, industrial and mechanical organizations, Masonic, civic, secret and benefit associations, are requested to report to or communicate with the committee limited and the committee of the committee of the rooms, at the Astor House, that arrangements may be perfected for their proper assignment to position in the procession. By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

FRANK E. HOWE, Secre The Celebration in Boston.

The city government have adopted an order for national salutes, ringing of bells, display of flags and other public demonstrations of rejoicing on the 4th of March next, in honor of recent victories.

Subscriptions for Government Bonds. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1865.

Cook & Co. to-day were \$3,739,600. The largest Eastern subscription was \$300,000, from New York, and the largest Western subscription \$375,000, from Cincinn There were two thousand six hundred individual a scriptions of \$50 and \$100 each. United States Senator and other officers. It is thought that there will be no election for Senator.